

EASTER COMES MARCH 29
THE WISE ADVERTISER WILL
NOT DELAY, BUT WILL PRESS
HIS CLAIMS FOR A LION'S
SHARE OF THE SPRING TRADE.
THE GAZETTE CAN HELP YOU
OBTAIN THIS.

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

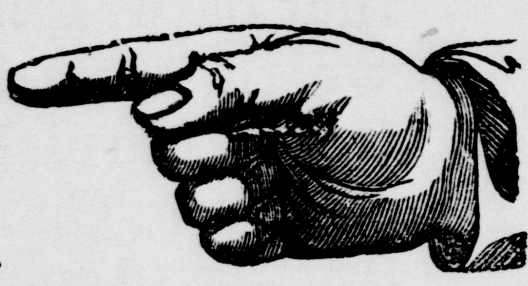
HOW ABOUT SPRING TRADE?
THE SOONER YOU REACH FOR
IT THE BIGGER SHARE YOU WILL
GET. BARGAIN SEEKERS WATCH
THE COLUMNS OF THE GAZETTE.
IS YOUR ADVERTISEMENT
THERE?

VOLUME 35 JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1891. NUMBER 6

J.M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

A :: POINTED :: QUESTION.

ARE YOU THINK-
ING OF
GETTING A
SPRING GARMENT



We are now showing an attractive assortment of exclusive
styles in Spring Cloaks.

WHAT \$ WILL \$ BE \$ WORN ?

- Reefers, Ulsters.
- Blazers, Condamaras.
- Jackets, English Long Coats with Capes
- Lace and Gimp Trimmed Silk Capes and Wraps.

WE ARE MAKING A LEADER OF SHOULDER CAPES: have
them in a large variety of styles; they are worth \$5.00,—
OUR PRICE, \$3.50, being a huge bargain.

Every lady who makes her own and children's dresses
should have one of Hall's Portable Dress Forms. We are agents
for them.

SPRING ATTRACTIONS

THE CHICAGO STORE

- New Prints at 5 cents per yard, worth 8 cents.
- New Gingham at 10 cents per yard, worth 15 to 20c.
- New Dress Goods. 36-in. wide, all wool, all colors, 25c yd
- Muslin Underwear. at 25c, 35 and 50 cents.
- New Dollar Kid Gloves at 75 cents pair.
- Nainsooks at 5c, 7 and 10 cents per yard.
- New Embroideries at 2c, 3c, 5 and 10 cents per yard.
- New Silk Gros Grain and Satin Ribbons, No. 9, 12 and 16,
at 15 cents per yard.
- Fast Black Hosiery at 15c, 20 and 25 cents.
- Ladies' Kid Button Shoes at \$1.00 per pair worth \$1.75.
- Infants' Shoes at 25 cents per pair.
- Children's Shoes at 50 cents per pair.
- Misses' Heel or Spring Heel Shoes, goat or kid, at \$1.00.
- Boys' Shoes size from 1 to 5's at \$1.10.
- Men's Shoes Congress and Lace, warranted solid \$1.25.

CHICAGO STORE.

REMOVAL.

We will remove from our
present location to Jeffris'
new block, on the bridge,
before April 1. Anything
in seasonable goods will be
sold CHEAP until that
time. Watch for our Spring
announcement.

J. L. FORD.

ROSENFELD, CLOTHIER

ON THE BRIDGE.

IS NOW
OPENED FOR BUSINESS!

We invite the citizens of Janesville and Rock county to come to our
store and inspect a line of

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

HATS AND CAPS

ENTIRELY NEW FROM A TO Z.

From the Leading Manufacturers

OF THE EASTERN MARKETS including the well known
makes of Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore and The Stein Block Co.,
Rochester, N. Y., manufacturers of High Art Clothing; also the
popular Shirts and Neckwear of Wilson Bros., and the great Dunlap Hats
of which we are proud to say we are the sole agents for this community
at prices—well, we do not want you disgusted with us from the start by
saying lower than the lowest, but visit our establishment, we will treat
you civilly, whether you purchase or not, and if your verdict to us and
the general public at large is not that we can give you as much for your
collateral, or more than any concern doing a legitimate business on the
face of the globe, we will forfeit our title of being called

ROSENFELD, The Clothier,

Outfitter for Mankind, the Hustler for your Trade,

Others do not fail to visit our Children's Department.

SPRING BLOSSOMS ARE IN BLOOM

NEW PROGRESS GASOLINE STOVE,
On the Evaporating principle (as good as the best)

NEW SUCCESS,
On the Generating principle, with forced feed. Lights instantly. No smell. No
smoke. Beats "Out of Sight" an evaporating stove that can be made

The GURNEY Cleanable Sanitary Refrigerator,
No wood exposed. No moulding. No smell. The genuine

PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS,
Hardware, Stoves, Tin, Iron and Steel Brooming; Galvanized Iron

CORNICES AND BUILDING FRONTS
complete. We don't talk about prices—let them speak for themselves.
No use to keep a dog and bark yourself

28 MAIN ST. CRISWOLD & SANBORN, 28 MAIN ST.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

At the Insurance and Real Estate office Room 10, second floor in the Jackson Block.
is represented the old, strong

Leading Insurance Companies

OF AMERICA AND EUROPE

They can truthfully be said to be

TIME - TRIED AND - FIRE - TESTED

Steam Boiler and Tornado Insurance

A SPECIALTY. Thankful for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am
Very Respectfully

SILAS HAYNER, Agent

IT TAKES NINE TAILORS

FOR TO MAKE A MAN

At some places—not at ours—All
Artists, the reason. We urge you
in and here you can see something
that is new—in Woollens especially.

OUR CUTTER

Has never been excelled by
Foreign or Domestic in this lo-
cality.

We can please if you will give us a
chance.

ALL THE 'NOBBY'
BLOCKS IN STIFF

HATS

ARE IN AT

Kneff & Allen's.

Chicago Investments.
For safe investments apply to
ALLEN, OPDYKE & ALLEN.
Real estate and Loans, Rooms 20-22, Main Bank
Block, 115 Monroe St., Chicago.
Refer by permission to Laramie J. Sage, First
National Bank, Chicago; Logan O. Murray,
U. S. National Bank, N. Y. R. M. Burford,
Bank of Commerce, Louisville.

Our Home "Riv- erview,"

is for sale. Mr. Elliott and family
are to vacate it May 1st, and it is
larger than we can occupy to advan-
tage. It is by far the best home in
this city and it is hard to duplicate
(everything considered) in the Uni-
ted States for the money it costs.

The site is superb. It embraces
ten full city lots 4 by 8 rods. The
house and barn are every way right.

It is worthy the attention of any
one seeking a first class home. As
we before said, we will sell it and
we will give possession May 1st.

We have an architect working
on plans for a smaller but equally
good house, to be built for our-
selves directly opposite "Riv-
erview," and if we can sell this we
shall have it built to occupy by July
15th.

This is an unusually attractive
opportunity. Come and see us.

Yours very truly,
Geo. L. & Sarah H. Cammington.

Our Home Journal

"The Home" has been a source of
much pleasure to us and that it has
not been of much profit in way of
money, cuts no figure. But owing
to the fact that we are driven in
our other lines of work and that we
are to lose the editorial assistance
of Mr. Elliott, we have concluded
to abandon the publication of the
same. Friends who have paid for
1891 can have their quarter by call-
ing at our office. Thanking our
readers and promising that they
shall hear from us frequently in
some form, we are

Yours very truly,
Geo. L. & Sarah H. Cammington.

Never Before

Were we so well fixed to meet
Home seekers and lot buyers as we
are at this time. Any one desiring
a home can get it if they will call
on us, at terms so easy that they
must buy. A few very choice lots
for sale on South Main Street and
in Glen-Etta and Riverview Park.

Yours very truly,
Geo. L. & Sarah H. Cammington.

WANT JUSTICE OR WAR

Threats of an Italian Dele-
gation.

BARON FAVA ADVISES MODERATION.

The New Orleans Affair Brought Before
the Italian Chamber of Deputies—In-
dignation in Many Amer-
ican Cities.

DETERMINED ON SATISFACTION.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 17.—A com-
mittee of twelve Italians passed
through Pittsburgh Monday en route to
Washington to see Secretary Blaine,
President Harrison and the Italian min-
ister and to demand of them that steps
be taken immediately in the New Or-
leans murders. Pasquel Corite, who
was spokesman for the party, was very
much in earnest. He said:

"If the Italians be brought to follow our
example there will be raised in a few days
a fund of \$50,000 to aid the work of securing
justice or revenge. I believe the killing in New
Orleans will result in war. If the Italian gov-
ernment does not force to a complete and sat-
isfactory issue the reparation necessary I will
say now that an army of Italians will assemble
in New Orleans which will fully and effectively
avenge the murder of our countrymen."

"Do you believe in the Mafia and the ven-
dette?"

"I believe in revenge. Italians are revenge-
ful when angered; we are terribly angry."

"What will you demand of the govern-
ment?"

"That those concerned in the killing of the
Italian prisoners be brought to justice and that
full and complete reparation be made to the
families of the deceased."

"What else do you demand?"

"We demand of the Italian government
that it should seek to compel acquiescence to her de-
mands."

"Why, sir, Italy has such a navy that if she
so chose could station her coast fort-
resses from Italy and rain her coast cities.
Italy has 150 or more vessels of war. You see
what she could do."

BARON FAVA COUNSELS MODERATION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—During the
first excitement among the Italian resi-
dents of the United States Baron Fava
on Sunday sent to the Italian consul-
general in New York the following telegram:

"Learn from the papers that excitement is
prevailing in the Italian colony on account of
the New Orleans events. I have resort to your
influence and authority to urge upon the Ital-
ians of New York that they should, by dignified,
calm and strictly legal behavior, show them-
selves in these circumstances worthy of the
civilized country. Relying upon your in-
contestable authority as well as on the patriotic
feelings of the colony I am sanguine that this
advice will be followed."

"FAVA Italian Minister."

It is understood that similar instruc-
tions have been sent by Baron Fava to
all the other Italian consuls in the
United States in order to avert by this
means the undue excitement.

Secretary Blaine has received a tele-
gram from Gov. Nichols, of Louisiana,
saying that all was quiet at New Or-
leans and that he will reply to the sec-
retary's telegram by letter.

THE FEELING IN ROME.

ROME, March 17.—In the chamber of
deputies on Monday the Marquis di
Rudini, the Italian premier, replying
to a question on the New Orleans
tragedy, said that President Harrison
had recognized the right of Ital-
ians in the United States to
protection from the authorities, and
that he had expressed profound regret
at the occurrence and had charged the
governor of Louisiana to guard the
Italian residents of New Orleans and to
bring the assassins to justice. The
premier added that the United States
minister here had called upon him
in order to convey President Har-
rison's regrets to the Italian govern-
ment. Mr. Porter said that he trusted
the explanations he had furnished
would draw even closer the friendly re-
lations existing between Italy and the
United States. Sig. Brezignone, who
had announced his intention of interpellat-
ing the government on the New Or-
leans matter, said that note had been
taken of the minister's statement. Sig.
Ferrari urged that indemnities should
be demanded for the families of the
victims.

ROME, March 17.—The Popolo Ro-
mano, referring to the New Or-
leans tragedy, says that, "relying on
the foresight of the American authori-
ties, and out of regard for a sincerely
friendly power, Italy has refrained
from sending an iron-clad to the mouth
of the Mississippi."

The Capitani Fracassi says: "The
weak in America are at the mercy of a
ferocious, bloody populace and are tor-
tured and murdered in daylight."

The Don Chisciotte Della Mancia re-
mains. Italy ought to demand
that instant measures be taken to pro-
tect the Italian colony in New Or-
leans," adding, however: "It is just
also to recognize the fact that similar
incidents would not occur if the towns
on the Atlantic littoral were not in-
fested with the ex-galley slaves of Eu-
rope."

FEELING RUNS HIGH IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Opinions were
freely expressed yesterday by the mem-
bers of the Italian colony in Chicago.
The local press generally condemns the
affair. L'Italia, the Chicago Italian
paper, issued an extra and expects to
print one daily as long as the excite-
ment continues. Its editor, Oscar
Durante, feels deeply for his country-
men. Some extracts from his editorial
follow:

"In the name of the government and in the
name of Almighty God we demand justice.
They have spotted with indelible disgrace the
corpses then hanged to lamp posts by
hyenas in human form."

"In what part of the world are we? May we
no longer be sure of our most sacred pos-
session, life? Who are those impious leaders of a
mob, blinded and armed by these leaders them-
selves?"

"Oh, degenerate sons of George Washington
and Abraham Lincoln, opprobrium on you who
have spotted with indelible disgrace the stars
and stripes of this glorious American republic,
those stars representing 55,000,000 of people,
those stars which have such a history, those
stars which are intangible monuments of mil-
lions of martyrs who immolated their lives on
the altar of liberty!"

"Death to you, assassins. Yes, the halter,
turban creatures. The gallows, but the legal
gallows, will be the tomb worthy of you, if to
subvert the republic must be conceded."

INDIGNATION IN MANY QUARTERS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—L'Eco d'Italia
publishes a telegram from Palermo,
Sicily, which says that in that city in-
dignation is growing over the New Or-
leans tragedy. It is the only subject
talked of, and the American residents
have migrated over to Italy and the
south of France. Il Popolo Romano
speaks of America as a friendly nation,
but the protest of Rudini, it says,
should be none the less firm. Tele-
grams expressive of the indignation of
the Italian colonists throughout Amer-
ica continue to be received by M. Bar-
santi at the office of Il Progresso.

For a disordered liver use Doan's
Pills.

LEAPED TO HER DEATH.

Friendless and Out of Work—Linda
Gunter Jumps from the Roof of a
Five-Story Tenement House in New
York and is Picked Up Dead.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Police-
man Becker, on Thirteenth street between
First Avenue and Avenue A, stumbled
over the body of a woman. It was
limp and lifeless. She had, to all ap-
pearances, been dead some time. Both
her legs and one shoulder were broken
and her head bruised. The natural
conclusion was that she had jumped
from the roof of the house. It was a
five-story tenement. A search devel-
oped no clew to the tragedy at first.
Nobody was missing, but the tenants
recognized the body as that of Liz-
sie Gunter, who had lived in the
house three years ago and was still
well known there. Lizzie was 33
years old and forewoman in the
Knickerbocker knitting mill until a
year and a half ago, when the mill
was burned and she lost her job. Since
then she has not done much work, so
far as could be learned. She was from
appearances a Jewess and must once
have been good looking. She left a
letter saying that on account of her
poverty she was going to commit sui-
cide by jumping from the roof of the
house.

WISCONSIN.

The Bill to Secure Religious Freedom in
Prisons Passes the Assembly.

MADISON, Wis., March 17.—Both
houses of the legislature held short
sessions Monday evening. In the as-
sembly but two bills of other than local
importance were passed. Mr. Des-
mond's bill to secure religious freedom
in public reformatories and prisons
was passed. The bill provides that
any person committed to any reform
school, prison or other place of confine-
ment shall be allowed spiritual advice
of choice or not. The bill may
have belonged prior to his commit-
ment. Mr. Bailey's bill making the
first Monday of September a legal holiday,
called Artisan's day, was passed. The
governor vetoed the bill incorporating
the city of Kaukauna. The veto
was made because the bill stipu-
lated that the charter could not be
amended in any manner within ten
years, thus preventing any legislation
in regard to the town within that period.
In the senate routine business was
transacted by eleven members.

SLAIN IN COLD BLOOD.

A Horse-Trader Kills the Woman Who
Would Not Marry Him.

DALLAS, Tex., March 17.—Mrs. Della
Close, of Vinton, Ia., was shot and
killed here Monday night by George
Martin, a horse-trader. The victim,
who seems to be well connected,
came to Dallas four years ago
with her daughter, now 6 years
old. Martin has been paying at-
tention to her, and as she had de-
termined to go to her mother at Vinton
he went to her boarding house Monday
night, and after a short conversation,
shot her in the head four times. He
escaped to the Trinity river bottom,
where it is believed he has ended his
own life, which he attempted to take
about a year ago.

A MARINE DISASTER.

A British Vessel Sunk and Twenty-Two
Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, March 17.—Messrs. Mawson,
Stephens & Goss have received a tele-
gram which announced that the Rox-
boro Castle had been run into and sunk
off Ushant. Capt. Tyrol and a seaman
named Whitley had been saved. It was
feared that the rest of the crew had
been lost. A later dispatch says the
Calcutta, which had arrived at Fal-
mouth, had been in collision with the
Roxboro Castle and that twenty-two of
the crew of twenty-four which formed
the company of the latter vessel were
drowned. The remains and sea-
man named being the only ones who were
saved.

Thompson's Foolish Colt.

Imet the oldest inhabitant the other
day, and among other things the old
gentleman told me that although peo-
ple who are "as foolish as Thompson's
colt" can be found in all parts of the
earth, Thompson's colt—the veritable
foolish colt whose idiosyncrasies have
become known the world over—belongs
to Illinois.

"I know Thompson very well," said
he, "and also his colt. Both of them
lived at Canton, Ill., a great many
years ago. Thompson was a trader and
dealer in horses and mules. He never
was looked upon as a bright fellow,
and ultimately traded himself out of all
of his property and went to smash finan-
cially."

"His colt gained notoriety through a
simple occurrence, or rather a single
story—for the yarn itself never was gen-
erally believed. Thompson insisted
that he once saw his colt deliberately
swim across the creek, climb the further
bank, shake the water from its coat,
turn around and drink out of the
stream and shortly afterward swim
back across the creek."

"Whether the story had any founda-
tion other than an unusually active
imagination I do not know, but it gave
rise to the familiar expression, 'As fool-
ish as Thompson's colt.'"—Chicago
Mail.

Insanity and Deafness.

Dr. Sanborn, of the State Insane
asylum at Augusta, has a wide sym-
pathy and feels deeply for his charges at
the asylum.

We were making a tour of the hos-
pital with him the other day, when he
stopped to speak to a young man who
seemed very deaf. "You are better to-
day, Samuel," said he, patting him
upon the back. "You are much bet-
ter, and I am glad to see it. Good-by."

"When that man came here three
days ago," said Dr. Sanborn, "he could
hear with great acuteness. He was as
at this time very violent and had to be
kept secure. As his mania passed he
became deaf. He has been here be-
fore—comes here periodically—and
each time notices the peculiarity in
his hearing. It is a curious case. What
strange action of the brain is it that in
insanity awakens the sense of hearing?
In his mania his hearing is exceedingly
acute; in his sanity it is exceedingly
dull. The brain is a wonderful world."

—Lawiston (Me.) Journal.

For a disordered liver use Doan's
Pills.

MR HARRISON TALKS

Interesting Interview with the
President

THE WORK OF THE LAST CONGRESS.

His Views on the Election Bill, Aid to
Shipping Interests, the New Navy,
Tariff Legislation and Recl-
procity.

MANY TOPICS REVIEWED.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A New York
paper prints under a Washington date
a three-column interview with Pres-
ident Harrison, in which the work of
the administration and congress is re-
viewed and the principal politi-
cal topics uppermost in the pub-
lic mind are discussed. It says that
President Harrison enters on the last
half of his term with great confidence
in the success of the republican party.
He is regarded in republican circles at
Washington as the chief of the party, to
whom will be offered without serious
contest the nomination for a second
term.

The president was first asked what
he thought of the work of the Fifty-
first congress. He said:

"It has been a most remark-
able congress. Its work has been of the
most important character. The result is one
that will stand well in history, and one which
the country will approve. The principle of major-
ity rule has also been asserted in a marked de-
gree, and adherence to that rule is in my judg-
ment the one principle which will preserve the
institutions of our country."

The president was asked if he thought
the republicans would make the issue
involved in the election bill prominent
in future campaigns. The president said:

"You will find therein the same principle
guarantee of the rule of the majority. It will
not do for the people of any section to say that
they must be let alone. It is a ques-
tion to be settled by the people, and it is a
question whether we shall have honest elec-
tions or not. This might be said
if it were not for the fact that the principle is
at issue in national elections and that the in-
equality upon the floor of the house of rep-
resentatives is so great that it cannot be ig-
nored. Whether it shall become a domi-
nant issue in the immediate campaign
or not, the future alone can determine. It
depends upon how much the public con-
science is quickened regarding the prin-
ciple of right in a question which has no
national part of the country will consent to
such inequality of representation in the ad-
ministration of justice. It is a question of
principle and of business honesty."

The president was asked if he was
pleased with the bill given by congress
to the shipping interests of the country
with a view to the carrying out of the
reciprocity policy of the administration. He
said:

"Yes, I am much pleased. What was passed
by congress was about all I thought was
practical and all that could be safely accom-
plished as a preliminary step. In attempting
anything new it is important to be con-
servative and to avoid extremes. I have
always thought it best to begin with the steam-
ship lines. They afford swift and rapid trans-
portation, and they have the carrying of the mail
and are important elements in bringing us
in touch with countries with which we are
seeking to improve our trade relations. The
importance of this is shown in the enlarged
commerce which always follows the es-
tablishment of new steamship lines. Whether
it will be practical to go beyond the
steamship lines and give aid to the sailing
vessels will be for the people to determine. I
am not prepared to say whether this will be
wise. The step thus far taken is quite within
the limits of our present resources. Senator
Frye noted the other day the fact that our
revenue from foreign mails provides to-day a
surplus of over \$500,000. We do not care
to make money out of our postal service, and
this is a sum that can properly be used for
the encouragement of quick means of com-
munication. The revenue of the postal service
is not a money-making one. It is a service
which is a principle of extension of the service
which will be of great benefit in making ex-
penditures in the direction that no private en-
terprise could afford to do."

The president was asked about the
new navy and the criticisms which had
been directed against the sums of
money expended upon it. The president
said in reply to this:

"I am perfectly willing to concede that the
navies of to-day may be useless fifty years
from now. But that has nothing to do with the
question. I do not think it is the business of
the owner of the smallest house would
hesitate to close his door against intruders
rather than to wait for the possible develop-
ment of some future style of hinge, which
would enable him to close his door with more
economy and dispatch. The truth of it is that
the establishment of a navy puts a nation upon
a respectable footing and is the best guarantee
against the possibility of any war. In other
words, it is insurance and should be so re-
garded."

The president was asked if he didn't
think that the tariff issue for the pres-
ent was edged so far as the republican
party was concerned. The president
said:

"Most decidedly. I think there should be no
more agitation upon this subject until the Mc-
Kinley bill has been fairly tried. There
is no reason why its workings should be
prejudiced by malevolent predictions.
The bill has been already long
enough in operation to indicate that it is
a measure that was charged against it is untrue.
A period should be permitted to pass long enough
to test fairly the character of the measure.
Then it can be shown by such fair and im-
partial trial that it has faults let them be
eliminated."

The president was asked if he did
not hold to much the same opinion con-
cerning financial legislation. He said:

"I do not think that we need any more finan-
cial legislation for the present. What we have,
too, should have a period of trial. I do not see
any present or near future necessity of further
financial legislation. I have favored silver coin-
age up to a point where I thought it could be
safely used. It is not always easy to de-
termine exactly the danger point. It is best,
however, to be conservative, and I think we
have gone about as far for the present in the
direction of free coinage of silver as we need
for the best interests of the country. To go
further might result in depression of it."

The president was asked about the
reciprocity policy of the administration. He
said:

"I have been engaged for the last few days
in considering various subjects of treaty
to test fairly the character of the measure. I
could to urge along and develop the possi-
bilities which I see in this new extension of our
trade. I believe that this policy will result in
great good."

At the close of the talk he was asked
what he thought of the future of
the republican party. The president
said that there was already a strong
reaction in favor of democracy and that
the future would show that it was upon
the side of good government and mod-
erate progress and would merit the con-
fidence of the country.

THE GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 Daily edition, one year, \$5.00.
 Postage paid, per month, .30.
 Weekly edition, one year, \$1.50.
SPECIAL ADVERTISING NOTICE.
 We charge full rates for cards of thanks, obituary notices, financial statements of insurance companies and all other classes of items not considered news.
 We publish free, marriage, death and obituary notices, without charge; also notices of church and society meetings.
 We publish at half rates church and society notices of entertainments given for revenue.
THE GAZETTE
 is the best advertising medium in southern Wisconsin and our rates are based on our circulation, and are cheap when so considered. Prices for local or display advertising cheerfully furnished on application.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

St. Patrick's Day; St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, born 372; arrived in Ireland about 423; died about 461.
 1640—Death of Philip Massinger, French dramatic poet.
 1745—Death of Bishop Gilbert Burnet, historian.
 1745—Death of Jean Baptiste Rousseau, French lyric poet; born 1700.
 1770—Bacon executed by the British.
 1793—Egypt evacuated by the British.
 1841—President Harrison called an extraordinary session of congress to legislate upon the subject of finance and revenue.
 1890—Death of Mrs. Anna Jameson, writer on art; born 1797.
 1891—Title of king of Italy conferred on Victor Emmanuel.
 1893—Battle of Kelley's Ford, Va., eight Federal cavalry regiments and a battery against Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry; first purely cavalry battle of the war; loss about 100 on each side.
 1894—Cavalry battle at Manchester, Tenn.
 1899—Died in London, England, Thomas Bell, English scientist, aged 88 years.
 1898—Died, Zachariah Allen, inventor of the automatic cut-off valve for steam engines and a hot air furnace; born in Rhode Island Sept. 13, 1795.

CAN'T MAKE TROUBLE HERE.

Even the signal service has hard work sometimes to find believers, and as for the ordinary weather prophets they are so much at a discount that their prognostications excite little remark. In fact a great part of them have retired from the business. Foster, the Iowa one, is a chronic, and possibly some may recall instances where he got the picture about right. This is the dismal outlook he now presents:

There will be more of and the most destructive tornadoes, the most severe blizzards, and cold waves, the deepest snows, the greatest rainfalls and other extremes of the weather from May 1, this year, to May 1, 1902, than have ever been witnessed by the people now living. As my readers well know, I am not given to sensational predictions, and I will probably be censured for these forecasts; but the occasion demands all that I say about it, and time will vindicate my action in the matter.

He is a courageous man to risk any reputation he may have in that way. He probably had reference to Iowa weather. He may be a republican and his mind overcast with the political gloom in his party skies in that state. But there need be no disquietude on account of his programme. It is fortunate that the men who forecast uncomfortable things have lost what ability they may have had to excite alarm.

WALL AND REFORM.

It was not long ago that one of Governor Wall's appointees threw up a clerkship because he "was not known how to read or write." Now comes another story that helps show how the election last fall was carried. Some time since the republican janitor in the historical library was displaced by a Milwaukee democrat with a name ending "eki." He made his appearance in black, with white kid gloves. After looking over the position and trying it for a few days, he resigned, saying that "sleeping out was a 'women's job,' and going to the post office an undignified proceeding. He met a friend in the corridor and averred that before election Wall had given a promise to the priest of the church he belonged to to the effect that if the ward was carried for the democrats two good clerkships should be given the church as a political reward. He was one of the priest's protégés, and complained loudly that Wall had not delivered the goods as agreed. It is such things as these that detract from Governor Wall's word painting about "land slide in the interests of good government, sir."

Some recent dispatch says that Spain is to send 6,870 soldiers to keep the United States from annexing Cuba. One corporal would do quite as well, as far as this country is concerned. There is a great deal of sweetness about the locality, but it could not be had any cheaper by annexation. The residents of the island are not good material for American citizens, and there is no disposition to enlarge the population with that kind of article.

Dr. Charles A. Estlin, the full-blooded Sioux physician interviewed in Chicago, reports great discontent among the Indians at Pine Ridge agency, but the doctor is going on east to marry Elaine Goodale, the white poetess of the Berkshire Hills, and will return with her to the agency in spite of wars and rumors of wars.

The democratic press of Illinois rejoices in the fact that the democrats have scooped in the farmers. It is exuberantly funny from a democratic standpoint, but the bunched republican farmers who elected Messrs. Moore and Campbell to the legislature are said to find it very much less amusing.

California has some complications for her boodle legislature. She has strawberries for fifteen cents a box.

Spore our loved ones. Hear the pleading that goes up from the hearts of the bereaved. Hear the pleading that goes up from the hearts of the bereaved. Hear the pleading that goes up from the hearts of the bereaved.

Fighting with death avails nothing. We must do something to ward off the dark that is at the door. We must protect them from him. When the heaving cough, the hectic flush, or a pain in the side or chest gives indication of a consumptive tendency, act promptly. Go to the druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This remedy allays the inflammation of the delicate lung-tissues. It heals the irritated parts, it strengthens the blood and tones up the debilitated system, and in this way death can be forestalled. It is guaranteed to cure, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sprains, ulcers, skin diseases, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. Shaw.

SOME WELL KNOWN FACES.

A Jurist's Popular Wife.



MRS. HENRY BILLINGS BROWN.

The wife of Henry Billings Brown, justice of the supreme court of the United States, is a native of Detroit, where she has passed most of her life. She was educated at Portland, Me. On her father's side she is a direct descendant of Gen. James Pitt, of revolutionary fame. On her mother's side she comes of the stock to which John Alden, Priscilla Mullins and Governor Bradford, all Mayflower passengers, belonged. Socially she is a favorite in Washington.

For a clear-headed liver use Beecham's Pills.

JUSTICE OR WAR.

Threats of an Italian Delegation En Route for Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—W. S. Parkerson, who led the crowd against the jail, said he only performed a painful but necessary duty last Saturday. He denies that there was any race prejudice in his action, and says he was the best friend the Italians had Saturday. One word from him after the crowd grew excited would have led to a massacre on a large scale, but he constantly urged that only the men proven guilty and acquitted be the sole victims of the public vengeance. Under the circumstances he thought it ungrateful for the Italians to threaten him. The cause of this remark was the reception of the following letter by Mr. Parkerson:

"You damned man are! God damn you! We have sworn our comrades you murdered and we will kill you and your family; you will be killed; the stiletto will do for the worst."

The letter bore no signature save a sort of seal composed of skull, crossbones and blood. Mayor Shakespeare and Mr. Wickliffe have received letters of like import. Mr. Parkerson was asked if he did not regret his action. He replied:

"Not a bit. This was a great emergency, greater than has ever happened in New York, Cincinnati or Chicago. While the Mafia confided itself to killing its own members we did not resort to violence. But Hennessy's killing struck at the very root of American institutions. The Mafia is a threat to the people. Under our constitution the people are the sovereign authority, and when the courts—their agents—fail to carry out the law the authority is relegated back to the people who gave it. In this case I look upon it that we represented the people—not the people of the whole United States, perhaps, but the people of Louisiana. This is a thing with which the United States has nothing to do. It is a question of state government entirely, since the state controls its own municipalities. I apprehend no trouble unless from federal authorities. It is urged that these men were the subjects of foreign potentates, but I understand that they were just dumped here and that their own government was glad enough to get rid of them."

The Italian consul, Sig. Pasquale Corte, does not at all agree with Parkerson as to the commendable necessity of his action. The consul said:

"I don't wish to fasten the blame on anybody. Mr. Parkerson is a young man of good family and high character, and in doing what he did he probably thought he was right. But I do say that grave responsibility rests with the governor, the mayor and the sheriff. Only five of the men not killed and two of those killed were unnaturalized Italians. All the rest were naturalized. I demand a change of venue for the trial of the whole lot of the country where no prejudice exists. I demand also, in the meantime, that they be kept in a safe place."

Major Shakespeare, whom the Italian consul as well as the country at large is disposed to hold responsible for the violation of municipal law, makes no bones about his own feeling in the matter. He is an impulsive, irascible man, middle aged, of the Sir Anthony Absolute type, with a genius for autoerotic. He declares bluntly that Parkerson and his associates did just right. He said:

"I was at my office in good time on Saturday. I was down at 11:30; 12 is my usual time. I didn't know anything at all about the movement to break into the prison on Friday night, and I was not at the meeting. In fact, I was dining then with Gov. Nichols and Maj. Gen. Custer. The next morning when I saw the trail of course I knew something was going to happen."

"Where were you during the riot?"
 "Attending to my private business."
 "Did you take any measure to prevent the tragedy?"
 "No."
 "Don't you regret it?"
 "No, sir," cried the mayor, indignantly; "I am an American citizen and I am not afraid of the devil. These men deserved hanging. We expected disagreement and had made arrangements for rioting. When I heard of the verdict I was frozen to my seat."

"Couldn't you have punished them by lawful means?"
 "They were punished by lawful means. The men who did it were peaceable and law-abiding. The Italians had taken the law into their own hands and we had to do the same. It was what they did in Italy. The Mafia got too strong for them, and what happened? The sovereign took hold of it—the people. Here the sovereign also took hold of it—the people."

The report having been circulated that Consul Corte had been heard to express his approval of the actions of the citizens on Saturday so far as some of the slain were concerned, he was questioned about it, and replied that he had said that he hoped justice would be meted out to the murderers of Hennessy. He was positive that some of the slain were innocent, but as to the others he would not express himself. The Italian subjects who were slain were Monasterio, Michele, Tralima and Comite, but he thought the last named had taken out naturalization papers. During last December Consul Corte received a letter from the Mafia in which they threatened him with dire consequences if he did not work in their interests and for the release of the accused. It also repudiated the king of Italy and was replete with utterances of a very disrespectful nature. It was signed by some fictitious name.

A clerk in the office of the registrar of voters said that on Saturday evening he had examined the registration books for the purpose of ascertaining the allegiance of the men executed by the people that day, and that he found that every one of them was a registered voter of the city of New Orleans. This puts a new face on the international question.

Incarceration and the Marching boy. The indictments in section A, Judge Marr's division, still hold Sunzerio, Paterno, John Caruso, Natalo and Pietzo.

The grand jury will meet soon and the charges of accepting bribes which have been brought against the jurors, some of whom have left the city, will be thoroughly investigated. Damaging evidence is said to be in the possession of the prosecution against some of the jurors who sat on the case. The penalty is several years' imprisonment in case of conviction, and some of the jurors may get landed behind the bars. Judge Baker, who presided during the great trial, declines to express an opinion concerning the occurrences of Saturday and it is not known yet whether or not he or his associate, Judge Marr, will order an investigation by the grand jury. The attorney general of the state says the law officers will decide if the laws have been broken, and then, if possible, the responsible parties will be brought to justice. The sentiment here, however, is so overwhelming in approval of the action of the leaders that it would be impossible to convict anyone. The chief of police says very truly that he cannot arrest the whole community.

After escaping lynching on Saturday, Joseph Provenzano, whom the Mafia have wanted to get out of the way for some time, makes public a confession made to him by Jim Caruso, killed by the mob of Saturday. Caruso was indicted to the Mafia by Matranga, who was acquitted by the jury and released from prison. Caruso said he only attended one meeting that he went in, and Matranga held up a skull in his left hand and a dirk in his right. He was then sworn with uplifted hands to abide the decision of the order. He said he was informed after taking the obligation that the object was to kill those who were against the Mafia gang. The way it was done was to select the victim and invite him to a dinner and afterwards do him up. Caruso said afterwards that he did not like to commit murder, but was willing to risk so he went to the Italian church and swore before the altar that he would have nothing more to do with the Mafia. Afterwards, however, he was frightened back, with the result of losing his life. Caruso also said that Boccardo and Pietzo belonged to the order. Many Italians who were under the Mafia ban are delighted at Saturday's uprising, and say that the Mafia will now be broken up. Even the Italian consul received a letter threatening him in case he did not assist in getting the accused off.

The Italian priest here, Father Manicor, says that he is informed by a friend of his, whose name he refuses to give, that the Mafia society is 300 strong, eighty of them being escaped convicts from Italy. He says that the Italian consul is fully aware of the facts.

MORE BODIES FOUND.

A Number of Victims of England's Recent Blizzards Discovered.

LONDON, March 17.—Reports of the loss of life which occurred during the blizzard are now coming in. The body of a laborer named Charles Bisgood was found Sunday at Uffwell near Honiton buried in the snow. He had been missing since Tuesday of last week. The body of a workman named Jeremiah Buckley, who had been missing for three days, was discovered Saturday on the Vorteg mountain imbedded in the snow. Five people perished in the Welsh mountains during the storm which occurred last week. The body of Henry Bridger, a pensioner 71 years of age, was discovered thickly covered with snow Friday evening in an isolated spot which adjoins the common at Greenham.

DEATH RATES OF CITIES.

Interesting Statistics Compiled by the Marine Hospital Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The marine hospital bureau furnishes the following death rate per 1,000 people of the principal cities of the country during the year 1899 as ascertained by the last census:

Chicago, 19.6; Kansas City, Mo., 16.5; St. Louis, 18.3; Denver, Col., 18.2; San Francisco, Cal., 22.8; Indianapolis, Ind., 16.2; Cincinnati, O., 22.5; Duluth, Minn., 16.4; New Orleans, La., 22.5; Nashville, Tenn., 16.4; Detroit, Mich., 18.8; Galveston, Tex., 30.4; Cleveland, O., 19.2; Council Bluffs, Ia., 14.5; Pittsburgh, Pa., 21.3; Atlanta, Ga., 14.3; Milwaukee, Wis., 17.9; Rock Island, Ill., 11.4; Louisville, Ky., 21.9; San Diego, Cal., 10.4; Minneapolis, Minn., 14.7; Pensacola, Fla., 10.6.

Death of Frank Frayne.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Frank I. Frayne, the well-known actor, died Monday of neuralgia of the heart. He was born in Danville, Ky., in 1859, and went on the stage in 1880. He was married to Miss Margaret Reed in 1880. A delegation from Star Lodge, No. 7, K. of P., of Indianapolis, of which he was a member, will attend the funeral which will be held at Aldine hall Thursday.

Grave Robbers Warned.

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Derivishes Killed in an Explosion.

CAIRO, March 17.—A terrible disaster occurred at the arsenal of Omdurman. From the reports received it appears that about 100 derivishes were killed by an explosion there which destroyed many stores of ammunition and shattered the arsenal building and everything in the immediate neighborhood.

Two Girls Killed by a Train.

ROANOKE, Va., March 17.—A train on the Norfolk & Western road struck Lula and Lella Corpege Monday evening on a trestle near Coyner's Springs, 5 miles from this city, instantly killing Lella and injuring Lula so that she died shortly afterwards.

Liberty's Tower Completed.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 17.—The tower of liberty on the Washington United States grounds here, which was erected with funds provided by the United States and the New York state governments, has been completed and thrown open to the public.

How's This?

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHERNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and know his medicine perfectly, and he has cured many cases of catarrh, and is perfectly reliable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Went & Teut, Wholesale Druggists.

Toledo, Ohio.

Walden, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

When Baby was Sick, we used Castoria.

When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she used Castoria.

When she was old, she still used Castoria.

When she was old, she still used Castoria.

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A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

The experiments of Lydia E. Pinkham that years ago gave to the world that blessing, the Vegetable Compound, were made through a feeling of sympathy for the afflicted of her sex. She discovered that nearly all the diseases of woman have a common origin, and therefore may have a common cure. As a result, thousands of women in all parts of the civilized world cherish grateful remembrance of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and ever bless its discoverer.

"My Work Shall Be Perpetuated."
 The perpetuation of Mrs. Pinkham's work was guarded by her foresight from the start. Every suffering woman applying to her received personal attention, and the details of every case were recorded. These records are to-day the largest in the world, contain facts not to be found elsewhere, and are now available to the women of the world.

A Savior of Her Sex.

When pain becomes a constant companion; when there is no repose for the sufferer by day or night; when life itself seems to be a calamity; and when all this is reversed by a woman, whose only ambition is to do good to others, has she not won the above title? Suffering women who seek Mrs. Pinkham find both a helper and friend.

A Record of a Life's Work.

The entire facts connected with every case ever treated by Lydia E. Pinkham are on record. With the assistance of lady clerks writing at her dictation, over one hundred letters per day have been disposed of, the answers going to ladies in all parts of the world, and the facts compiled in a library of reference for the benefit of suffering women. Here is a life's practice of a woman among women, and represents the largest collection of facts the world has ever known.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Compound

Has stood the test of many years, and is to-day the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy for those peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women, all organic diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and Ovarian Troubles, Bearing-down Sensations, Weak Back, Debility, Uterus Tumors, Displacements of the Womb, Nervous Prostration, &c.
 Every druggist sells it as a standard article, or sent by mail in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00.

Send 2 two-cent stamps for "Guide to Health and Etiquette," by Lydia E. Pinkham, a beautiful illustrated book, containing a volume of invaluable information. It has saved lives.

Address THE LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., LYNN, MASS.

Phæton Body Cart,

HUNG ON BROUGHTON SPRINGS



The finest riding and most complete cart in the market being suitable for one or two passengers, having a regular size buggy seat, cushion, lay back and leather dash—a real buggy on two wheels.

MANUFACTURED BY H. BUCHHOLZ & CO. JANESVILLE, WIS.

WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that.

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question, the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time. "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you \$100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to W. H. BUCKER & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

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A GENUINE CLOSING OUT SALE!

The first day of April I shall remove to Minneapolis to assume the management of Browning, King & Co's. branch store. Previous to that date I have \$25,000 worth of CLOTHING and Gents' Furnishing Goods to close out. On Monday, Feb. 9th, I will commence to sell this stock of goods at cost. This is the best opportunity that the people of Janesville and Rock county have ever had to buy Clothing at a bargain. The stock is too extensive to list, but it includes everything in the store, nothing reserved.

T. J. ZEICLER.

Smiths Block, Janesville, Wis.

THIS MAN IS ACCOMMODATING.



HE will not make as many friends, however as do the BAR. HE GAINS IN HARDWARE at E. W. LOWELL'S. Buyers can find no better time of the year than the present. Our assortment is as full as during the holidays, and our prices are lower now than ever. Let this serve as a hint and allow us quote a few figures for your benefit.

E. W. LOWELL.

JANESVILLE'S NEW BOOM.

THE BEE HIVE

53 West Milwaukee street 53

GINGHAMS, PLAID MUSLINS, INDIA LINONS, FRUIT OF THE LOOM, CLOVER, and LONSDALE Muslins.

See our line of Torchon Laces and Hamburg Embroideries. NO OLD STOCK.

2 yards Best Table Oil Cloth - 25c.

SPRING TIME IS COMING

Etc., and we are here ready to meet it with the largest and best assortment of

Hardware and Furnishing Goods!

Shown in the city. Among some of our many good things that should examine are the celebrated E. & M. Mower, the cheapest and

BEST LAWN MOWERS MADE.

Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Mowers. The only perfect Refrigerator made the

IMPROVED ALASKA FOR 1891. NEW PROCESS GASOLINE STOVES.

"New Process Reliable," an elegant stove. The best line of Wood and Coal Cook Stoves shown in the city in fact there is nothing in the Hardware line that we do not carry and sell at

BABY CABS

AT SUTHERLAND'S BOCK STORE.

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned city clerk of the city of Janesville, Wis., at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 21st day of March, 1901, for the building of the north abutment of the Montgomery bridge, across Rock River, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. Plans and specifications of the said abutment are now on file at my office.

The council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the common council. GEO. H. BATES, City Clerk.

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